



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

MARCH 18.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-six members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:—

Description of a new variety of *Buteo*. By Bernard A. Hoopes

*Remarks on the Occurrence of an Extinct Hog in America.*—Prof. LEIDY exhibited the fragment of a lower jaw of a pig which Prof. Hayden had picked up, together with many remains of extinct mammals, in the pliocene sands of the Niobrara River, Nebraska. The specimen contains the temporary molars, and does not differ anatomically from the corresponding part of the domestic pig. It is heavier than usual, and appears to have undergone some alteration, perhaps by the partial replacement of a portion of its bone cartilage by mineral matter. The specimen he viewed as of recent character, and not as a true indigenous fossil. Prof. L. remarked that he had never seen any remains of the hog which he could confidently view as true American fossils. Rafinesque, DeBlainville, Holmes, and Emmons had reported and represented specimens as American fossils, but he doubted their character as such. He had seen the specimens of Emmons, reputed to be from the miocene of N. Carolina, and those of Holmes, from the shores of the Ashley River, S. C., and felt convinced they were of recent date. Prof. Cope has recently reported the discovery of the tooth of a hog in New Jersey, which he has referred to an extinct species with the name of *Sus vagrans*. He had not seen the specimen, but was inclined to suspect it would turn out to belong to the same category as the former ones.

Prof. COPE mentioned that Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, had submitted to his examination an entire cranium with other bones of a hog said to have been taken from the Miocene marl of Wilson County, North Carolina, at a depth of ten feet from its surface, or sixteen feet from the surface of the ground. The skull was partially, at least, filled with this matrix. The bone was not silicified, and though there were but two pre-maxillary teeth, and the canines were small, he thought that it belonged to a sow *Sus scropha*.

Prof. COPE further stated that Dr. Hayden handed to him for determination some bones on a fragment of the Green River shale of the Eocene of Wyoming. They indicated a species of Anouros Batrachian, but, as the individuals were not fully developed, he was not prepared to identify the genus. They constituted the

first indication of this order in time; those previously known from Europe and India being all of Miocene age.

---

MARCH 25.

Mr. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Seventeen members present.

There not being a quorum present for the transaction of business, on motion, the meeting adjourned until April 1, when Nathaniel E. Janney, Richard Peterson, Lewis Haehtlen, Peter C. Erben, and Mrs. Levi Morris were elected members: and,

Dr. J. Dalton Hooker, of Kew, England, and Andrew Garrett, of Huaheine, Society Islands, were elected correspondents.

On report of the committees, the following papers were ordered to be printed:—